

Using Storyboards in the Classroom

**Funded by a Grant from the U.S.
Department of Education:**

**American History & Civics
Education National Activities
Grant Program**

America: A Story That Must Not Be Forgotten

**A Partnership Among:
The University of South Carolina
Darlington County School District
Sumter School District**

Purpose of the Grant Program

(1) to improve the quality of teaching and student achievement in American history, civics and government, and geography in elementary and secondary schools,

and (2) provide professional development, with a focus on underserved populations, demonstrating innovation, scalability, and accountability.

5 Key Aspects of the Grant Program

- (1) Graduate American History Course/Summer Institute Class with Travel Component (during each Summer);
- (2) Storyboard Creation (during the time between the end of the Summer Institute Class and beginning of Fall Semester);
- (3) Graduate Education Course (during each Fall Semester);
- (4) Micro-Credentials focusing on Media Literacy (Embedded in the Graduate Education Course);
- (5) Workshop/Showcase (during each Spring Semester)

Storyboard Creation





Storyboards

What are they?

Storyboard Examples



ROAD TO A CONSTITUTION

Social Studies 8.2.P: Analyze significant founding principles that led to the development of federalism in South Carolina and the United States. (South Carolina Department of Education, 2019)



At the end of the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation in November 1777, and it was fully ratified in March 1781 (Articles of Confederation (1777), 2021).



James Madison and George Washington thought the nation was struggling under the Articles of Confederation (Articles of Confederation (1777), 2021).



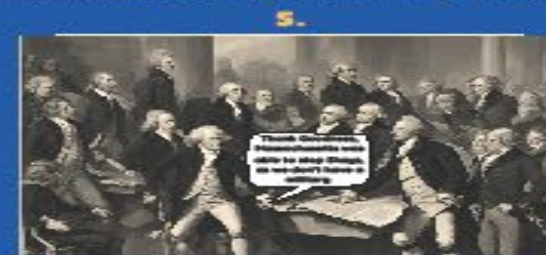
With the Articles not allowing them to raise funds, the Government struggled to pay their bills, including the amount owed to other countries for their support during the Revolution.



Daniel Shays led a group of armed farmers, many of whom were also veterans, to force the Springfield court to close before they could foreclose on any homes (Shays' Rebellion, 2024).



George Washington had serious concerns over how such a violent uprising could happen, so he was heavily questioning the Articles, and said as much to friends (Letter From George Washington to Henry Knox (1786) | Teaching American History, 2024).



Congress was not able to provide a military to stop Shays's Rebellion, though Massachusetts was able to send the militia to stop the rebellion. It did leave lasting concerns for the future (Gibbs Smith Education, 2022).



After realizing that the Articles of Confederation had so many problems, Alexander Hamilton called for a convention to make major changes at the Annapolis Conference (Founders Online: Annapolis Convention, Address of the Annapolis Convention, [14 . . . , n.d.]).



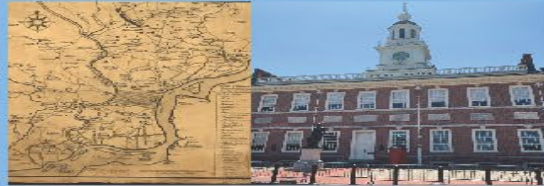
During the summer of 1787, delegates from 12/13 states will slowly start coming to Philadelphia for a Constitutional Convention where it would be decided to scrap the Articles of Confederation and start again with the document that would become the U.S. Constitution (Gibbs Smith Education, 2022).



After the Constitution is written, there will be arguments on both sides for and against its ratification. Those against include Robert Yates, who wrote Anti-Federalist Paper 1, which contradicted Alexander Hamilton's Federalist Paper 1.

FORGING A NATION: THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787

US Government Standard: USG.1.CC - Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution.



SCENE: 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CONVENTION

In the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states gathered in Philadelphia to address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. This meeting would ultimately shape the Constitution of the United States.



SCENE: 2 KEY FIGURES

The convention was attended by influential leaders. George Washington presided over the meetings, while James Madison, known as the 'Father of the Constitution,' played a pivotal role in drafting the document.



SCENE: 3 MAJOR DEBATES

Delegates engaged in passionate debates over representation, federalism, and the balance of power. Key proposals included the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan.



SCENE: 4 THE GREAT COMPROMISE

The Great Compromise, proposed by Roger Sherman, established a bicameral legislature, balancing representation between populous and smaller states.



SCENE: 5 SLAVERY AND REPRESENTATION

Delegates faced contentious issues, including slavery. The Three-Fifths Compromise counted three-fifths of the enslaved population for representation in Congress.



SCENE: 6 RATIFICATION PROCESS

After the convention concluded on September 17, 1787, the Constitution required ratification by nine states. Debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists shaped public opinion.



SCENE: 7 THE BILL OF RIGHTS

To address concerns over individual liberties, the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791.



SCENE: 8 LEGACY OF THE CONVENTION

The Constitutional Convention laid the foundation for the United States' democratic government. Its principles continue to influence the nation today.

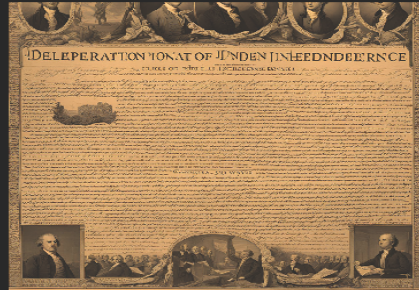


SCENE: 9 VISIT THE CONSTITUTION TIME MACHINE

Test your knowledge! Explore an interactive timeline of events leading up to the Constitutional Convention and its aftermath.

Deconstructing the Declaration of Independence

SCUSG.1.ER & SCUSG.1.IN



Scene 1: The Historian's Craft
Attempt to read the Preamble of the original draft of the Declaration and transcribe from the original cursive

What words or letters were hard to decipher?
What themes and ideals jump out?
Who is the intended audience?



Scene 2: Hobbes' Influence
Hobbes most notably advocated for the Social Contract theory & natural, inalienable rights

Read an Excerpt of Hobbes on the social contract & Natural Rights
What connections can you make to the Declaration?



Scene 3: Locke's Influence
Watch the video on Locke's ideology
What did Locke think about the rights & abilities of the governed?

While Locke agreed with Hobbes on a social contract, Locke advocated for the ouster of an inefficient and overbearing government



Scene 4: Jefferson's Influence
The Declaration was largely penned by Thomas Jefferson, and was not his first screed against the tyranny of the British crown. In his "Summary View of the Rights of British America", many of the same complaints found in the Declaration were on full display

Read the Summary View
What themes of complaints do you see on display here?



Scene 5: Intolerable Acts
The Coercive, or Intolerable acts, included:
Boston Port Act
Quartering Act
Massachusetts Government Act
Administration of Justice Act

These various acts would make their way into the Declaration as grievances against the King



Scene 6: Non-Representation
Without adequate representation in the British Parliament, the Colonists felt they were left without a voice in their own governance, effectively unable to participate in the very legislation that they became beholden

4.5.P: Summarize Reconstruction as a turning point in American history.
4.5.OO: Identify and evaluate the impact of economic, political, and social events on the African American experience throughout Reconstruction.
Standard 4.5.CE: Analyze the impact of federal legislation on the South during Reconstruction.

Shaping the way for the Civil Rights Movement



Slave auctions revealed the contradiction of a nation seeking liberty while enslaving others.



The signing of the Mayflower Compact was the first step towards self-governance in Colonial America. How was this event a depiction of early civil rights?



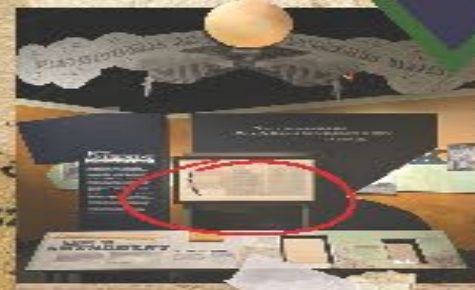
The Declaration of Independence promised "All men are created equal". Argue the implications of its principles for enslaved people.



With the 13th Amendment, Congress took the first step to end slavery in 1865. Examine the language of the 13th Amendment and its intended impact.



When General Lee surrendered, the Civil War ended, and the divided United States sought to reunite.



In response to abolition, sharecropping and black codes rose as new forms of bondage. Compare and contrast the ideals of freedom and African American's new way of life. What are your interpretations?



Examine the language of the 14th Amendment and its intended impact.



Thank you

To see (and use) all of the storyboards and find more information about this grant program...please visit our website (all storyboards will be available after Nov 1):

americasthestorynotforgotten.org